

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

A Prisoner in the Chicago Jail Swallow Poison—Death Preferred to a Term in the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 23. The dead body of John T. Lessing, under arrest for the attempted murder of Mrs. Fred Kouzack, at 69 North Desplaines street, was discovered in his cell-bunk by the jail authorities this morning. The official announcement that heart disease was the cause of death. A post-mortem examination developed the fact that poison, in the shape of potassium, was the true cause. Doctors Blumhardt and Krost estimated that the dead prisoner had taken fifteen grains of the deadly drug. Small scraps of paper littered the cell floor which contained traces of the same powdered poison with which Herman Korstein ended his existence last week. Lessing did not partake of any breakfast when the food was passed into his cell this morning. He failed to leave his bed when the door was unbarred to permit him to join with the other prisoners in their daily exercise in the corridor. A deputy attempted to arouse the sleeper. He touched a cold and inanimate body. Korstein and Lessing came from the same neighborhood in Germany. They were together a great deal during the hours of exercise. The theory of the jail officials is that Korstein procured the poison and divided it with Lessing. The presumption is that Lessing swallowed the fatal dose Monday night.

The following letter, addressed to his wife, was written on the last pages of a prayer-book found in his cell: DEAR WIFE: You have been bad to me, but you will not know it until too late and your eyes are opened by this. You can say that I have been a fool to you since we lived together as you have to me. In the old Fatherland, my country and yours, you were arrested for infanticide once, but I came forward in spite of this and made an honest wife of you. This is my reward. You will often think of me when I lie in the cold grave and you are in the warm embrace of another husband, who will perhaps abuse and beat you. Many times your father advised me to stick and not correct you, but I never did, because I did not wish to soil my hands by putting them on your body. I thought you were too good for me, and that you were acting in this way to me shows what kind of a woman you are. I shall always have witnesses that I come of an honest German family, of whom no one can say that any member was bad. I was born February 23, 1854.

He also wrote a letter saying that he wished to have \$100 that was coming from his mother in Germany returned to him, and that he preferred death to dishonor. None of his family had been in the Penitentiary, and he would also avoid that name. The letter was addressed to Mrs. Wilhelmina Lessing, Gross Lesowitz, Prussia.

The crime for which he was incarcerated was the shooting of Mrs. Fred Kouzack, 169 North Desplaines street, on the night of November 21. His wife was stopping there, having refused to live with him on account of his dissolute habits. He went to see her with the avowed purpose of killing her and then himself, and when she opened the door he deliberately drew a revolver and fired at her, the bullet entering just below the mouth, breaking her jawbone and when she fell he buried himself in the muscles of the neck at the base of the tongue. The wounded woman was not expected to live, but she is now convalescent. The epidemic of suicide which has apparently set in at the jail is believed to be not yet over. There are several inmate characters who have suicidal tendencies, notably Charles A. Grimm, the diamond thief, who has been heard to announce his intention of killing himself rather than go to the Penitentiary. He was thoroughly searched before being taken into court today, where he is now undergoing a second trial. He fought desperately during the trial, and when he was found upon him, but he is to be closely watched, should the jury find him guilty. Some of the prisoners have made the subject of suicide a topic and one, whose talent for versifying has been noted heretofore, handed out the following parody on Gilbert's rhyme in the opera of Patience.

Here's a receipt for a popular suicide, here are twenty grains of potassium cyanide. Its action is noted for painless rapidity. We'll all take a dose without any timidity.

A Cowardly Murder.

CARTHAGE, MO., Jan. 23. One of the most cowardly and dastardly murders ever committed in the county was perpetrated yesterday afternoon on Jones' Creek, ten miles south of Carthage. News of the murder did not reach this city until today. The victim is James Cherry, aged about seventy years, and the murderer is Will Hall, about twenty years old. The cause of the murder arose from a law-suit over some land, in which Hall was worsted. For revenge he resorted to the horrible crime of murdering old man Cherry. Hall concealed himself behind some brush, quite a distance from where Cherry was at work plowing, and when he was stooping over his assassin shot him with a rifle, the ball entering the back of his head and coming out at the forehead, killing him almost instantly. The murderer ran away, but was recognized by Cherry's children as Wilson Hall, son of J. D. Hall, an old resident of this county. The alarm was given and the neighbors gathered to the murderer's home, but did not arrest him, as it was dark. They guarded the house all night. He was arrested this morning by the constable of Union Township and will have a hearing to-morrow.

Dead Among Strangers.

ROWLING GREEN, MO., Jan. 23. At the request of parties here is sent a description of a young man, supposed to be John O'Leary, who was killed by the Chicago and Alton passenger train at this place yesterday at 2 P. M. His clothing was marked "O'Leary," and a piece of a letter, supposed to have been written by a sister, calling him Johnnie, was found on the body. He looks to be about nineteen years of age, smooth face, auburn hair, dark eyes, with heavy eye-brows and lashes. He wore a light checked cap, dark blue woolen coat and vest, gray striped pants, blue flannel overshirt, lead colored undershirt, white knit drawers, lead colored home-made socks and congress gaiter shoes. He had a silver ring on the third finger of his right hand; had a silver watch, with Barlett movement, and silver chain attached; and a pocket-book (no money), two-bladed knife, pocket looking-glass and comb, and two keys and a shoe-button on a ring. There is nothing to indicate where he is from. He did not seem to heed the signals given by the engineer. His head was badly crushed, killing him almost instantly. An inquest was held and he will be buried to-morrow.

Confidence Operators Captured.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23. P. Rosenbury and two confederates, named Wm. Ayers and Jacob Zimmit, have been arrested at Youngstown for extensive confidence operations the past few years in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Their scheme was to take orders and advance payment for counterfeit money and illicit whisky, but never to deliver the goods. The nature of the swindle was such that the victims were afraid to prosecute, and they have been able to carry on a lucrative industry. Rosenbury was the chief operator, the others being cappers, paid two dollars a head for victims. Zimmit confessed the whole game.

THE CREAMERY CONVENTION.

First Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31. Yesterday morning the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association met for their first convention. The association was formed at the time of the last fair in this city, and the officers of the association named them were Norman J. Collins, President; Jos. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill., First Vice President; Jos. E. Miller, Belleville, Ill., Second Vice President; J. W. Sheppard, Secretary and W. N. Tivy, Treasurer. The delegates present were N. J. Coleman, J. W. Sheppard, B. S. Edmunds, J. F. Ewing, St. Louis; H. E. Palmer, Rockford, Ill.; M. Brent, Chicago; D. W. Curtis, Port Atkinson, Wis.; C. P. Willard, Chicago; J. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill.; J. E. Miller, Belleville, Ill.; L. T. Hopson, Girard, Ill.; T. D. Curtis, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. B. Kellogg, Keytesville, Mo.; J. M. Powell, La Plata, Mo.; J. S. Evans, Saldonon, Mo.; W. T. Hummer, St. Louis; M. J. C. Ritchie, Marissa, Ill.; J. A. Peirson, Mound, Mo.; J. J. Whitmore, J. Y. Sawyer, Godfrey, Ill.; J. W. Scott, Belleville, Ill.; H. H. Morse, Jefferson County, Mo.; Davis Rankin, Chicago; J. H. Wanser, Burlington, Wis.; H. Wind, Lindsley, Ill.; J. H. Wanser, Troy, Ill.; Jas. Hirst, Barkley, Osage County, Kan.; D. Douglass and H. W. Douglas, J. H. Lewis, Mo.; T. C. Campbell, St. Joseph, Mo.; Geo. W. Hilliard, Brighton, Ill.; H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Mo.; J. B. Vissering, Wellsville, Ill.; D. W. Bryant, Waterloo, Ill.; J. H. Edwards, Belleville, Ill.; A. Adams, Chillicothe, Mo.; T. J. Powell, Montgomery, Mo.; James Moran, S. W. McKelvey, Sparta, Ill.; J. A. Smith, Shelbyton, Pa.; J. A. Smith, W. Saborn, Columbia, Mo.; C. W. Sibley, Panna, Ill.; M. R. Turnbrow, Sterling, Ill.; J. H. Edwards, Belleville, Ill.

The meeting having been called to order, the constitution was read and adopted. Its terms are general and for the purpose of promoting the organization. A committee on program was appointed and a report of an order of business was received in the afternoon at the beginning of the session. The first session closed with an informal discussion after the preliminary matters had been decided upon. In the afternoon the first Vice President of the Merchants' Exchange, welcomed the delegates in a most cordial and friendly manner, and the hospitality of the Merchants' Exchange.

Mr. Coleman responded on behalf of the association. Conventions, he said, were called to gather together the wisdom and experience of the men of the industry, to discuss the particular industry possible. Unlike the Sorghum Convention just concluded, this will be a meeting of men of the industry, and not a varying success, though of value, but statements of advancement and of growth. The convention is to be held in the products of the milk in this section are the best goods and the most profitable. They endeavor to manufacture a butter that really is butter, and not the insipid, graceless grease that is usually dignified by the name of butter. The result of the meeting would be a great change in the average quality of the product for the better, and it emphatically declared in favor of real production of home industries. To enlarge the field of consumption of home industries is to increase the consumption, and by so doing the industry stimulated will raise the proper position as a producer of cheese and butter.

Mr. Sanborn, Dean of the Agricultural College of Missouri, who was assigned to a consideration of the "Importance of Dairy Farming Interests," had not time to read his paper, but gave an informal talk upon the subject at large. He thought while there were many advantages possessed by the dairy industry in this district for dairies and creameries, there were obstacles to be surmounted, and the industry would develop as these obstacles were removed.

He was followed by Chas. W. Murtfeldt, of Kirkwood, on the "Dairy Belt Myth." He presented his remarks by reading a paper clipped from some farmer's organ which had been written by T. B. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. C. At the conclusion of his reading, Prof. Murtfeldt said he had read a story of a man who delivered an eloquent address before a New York convention, and the speaker who was to follow him said: "I have read an eloquent address for you, but when I look in my pocket for it I find it gone. As I sat in the general Butler you can draw your own conclusions." The paper which had been read by Mr. Murtfeldt was the lecture Mr. Curtis had presented had intended to be a paper for this convention. The story provoked a pronounced laugh, and Mr. Murtfeldt proceeded to read his paper. He had heard of the story, he said, the dairy belt described as no further north or west than the Western Reserve of Ohio, and it was about that time that he was making butter in Illinois, and marketing it as well as the product of his neighbors in St. Louis. The idea of a dairy belt as a definite area, the cotton and sugar belts are erroneous. There are localities that seem to be without the limits and people are inclined to think of it as a belt, or to be made of artificial refrigeration or heat the climatic difficulties may be obviated. The fact is the dairy industry is so general in which the figures are absolutely bewildering. It is estimated that it requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk, and that the products in the United States. To feed these cows, 30,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The average cow yields 3,000 gallons of milk a year, giving a total prod. of 5,000,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to obtain the value of milk, a total return to the dairy farmer of \$10,000,000.

Mrs. Wing, a manufacturer of butter, from Vandalia, Ill., read a paper on the "Management of a Dairy." She said that as good butter as is possible is secured; they must be well fed, and the dairies should be kept in the cleanest possible condition. The cows should be fed and the buttermilk should be used for the good of the joint product. The churning should be done about 14 degrees below a temperature of 60 deg. to 65 deg. T. B. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., followed her, and took the subject of artificial refrigeration, and from 40 deg. to 60 deg. As long as the temperature is fall in the cream rises, Mr. Curtis compared the New York and Missouri dairies to the dairies in this country. His lecture was full of statistics and valuable information to the dairymen. When he had concluded his subject opened by the reading of papers were made the subject of extensive discussions until the adjournment.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1. Yesterday morning the second day session of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association was held. When called to order the Convention was addressed by Mr. Douglas of Jefferson County, who has been intimately connected with the history of butter making in this country, having dealt in it or manufactured it all his life. In 1851 he came to this city and engaged in the sale of butter, bringing most of his supply from New York; some was obtained from the Western Reserve of Ohio. He began getting butter from Illinois near Galena and Elgin. The butter obtained from the latter State was very inferior and he paid four cents for it. He had had some instructions for the more proper handling of the product and dis-

tributed them largely in Illinois, which had the reputation of improving the quality of the butter. He said that he had seen a farmer and felt that his experience fitted him especially to counsel his fellow-laborers. He said that he had seen a farmer who was constructing the dairy-house so that the temperature should be equal the year round. One side being raised of water in a tank on the building. Another building has walls of the brick in three sections, so that there would be three air chambers, to be opened at night and closed during the day. The wind-mills pump the surplus water into tanks to make artificial streams where there are none natural. But he said that while he thought his dairy was quite convenient, if he was starting anew he would like to see into his establishment the centrifugal separator which takes the milk as it comes from the cow and separates the cream from the milk. The milk is placed on a conical disk and revolved rapidly, which causes the milk to seek the outer edge, while the cream is forced out of center. He claimed to use twelve per cent. more butter could be made by this plan.

Prof. Sanborn said the Government had expended \$100,000 on this machine and had found it at it more butter was gotten from carted milk than by any other system. He said that he had heard of the address, all who had read or heard anything about the machine having been unable to find anything out in its favor. State Senator Morse, of Jefferson County, Mo., said he came without invitation and from a distance of 100 miles. He said that he had seen the butter of the world must be made, but to his mind there should be no innumerable roads. The milk in butter was from the Gulf of Mexico. Artificial refrigeration, one of the grand improvements of a century, he said, was not in the use of the refrigerator, but in the use of the refrigerator. He said that the refrigerator, one of the grand improvements of a century, he said, was not in the use of the refrigerator, but in the use of the refrigerator.

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Mr. Adams explained the Shock & Bolander test to obviate this difficulty. It is in use at the present time in Illinois. The collector takes a sample of the cream offered by the farmer in a quart jar, seals it and puts it in a churning box made to hold half a gallon and churned. It ought to make eight ounces of butter from a quart of cream. The butter is then from four to twelve ounces. By this method the exact butter producing quality of the cream is determined, and the farmer is paid accordingly.

When the Convention assembled in the afternoon, Mr. Campbell read an essay on "The Dairy Industry in Missouri." It was in favor of the ensilage system. There was a short discussion on the subject by Mr. Sanborn. Mr. Sawyer had tried ensilage and had the fever badly, as he said. He said that he had seen a farmer who had 100 cows, all Jerseys, 30 day and June calves. His cows had given 100 pounds of milk a day, and the butter result was 100 pounds of butter. The increase in milk was nearly one-half when he began feeding the stock of the silo, but the increase of butter was not so great. The increase in milk was nearly one-half when he began feeding the stock of the silo, but the increase of butter was not so great.

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Emperor William's Oil-Lamp.

The study-lamp on Emperor William's work-table is a simple oil-lamp of a pattern such as since the introduction of petroleum lamps can hardly be met with on the table of the humblest citizen of Berlin. The following incident may account for the non-admittance of the improved petroleum lamp into the historical corner room of the Imperial Palace. The Emperor, whose simple and economical habits are well known, has for years been accustomed to screw down the wick whenever he ceases writing, or reading, or leaves the room. When the petroleum lamps finally came into general use, the Emperor's valet, Krause, brought one and put it on the work-table. True to his habit, his Imperial master screwed down the wick on leaving off writing, and, as a matter of course, the room was soon filled with an almost insupportable smoke, which greatly affected the nose and eyes of the monarch and necessitated the opening of doors and windows. Krause finally volunteered the remark: "No, your Majesty, this sort of lamp will not suit." "But what are we to do, Krause? Had we better get our oil-lamp back again? You know my eyes are weaker and require a brighter light." "Well, your Majesty, we can have a new lamp made with an extra large burner, so as to do away with petroleum altogether." "Quite right, Krause, let us try it." And Krause got a lamp of the old pattern, had the burner enlarged to an almost colossal size, a green glass shade added to it, and to this day the new lamp, defying all innovations, asserts its place of honor on the work-table of the most diligent of all monarchs.—Paris American Register.

A Robbers' Roost.

A robber's roost was discovered by Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie, of Denver, recently, in a gulch near Webster, Col. Returning from a visit to their daughter, whose home is at Grant Station, they lost their way. They traveled until after nightfall before they found a cabin. In it was a rude table, some chairs, a large open stove, and a good supply of fuel, and on a shelf were six loaded revolvers, several cartridge belts filled with ammunition, and three pairs of spurs. Mr. Guthrie stabled his horses in the dark, and re-entered the cabin and fastened the heavy door with a huge bolt that fitted into slots in the logs. At about midnight Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie were awakened by sounds outside. A man said: "I wonder who is there! Shall we force the door?" The answer was: "Taint no use; that door will stand as long as the cabin itself." Then the voices faded away. Mr. Guthrie lay until long after daybreak ere he ventured out. Then, on going to harness his horses by daylight, he found in the barn six small bags that had been opened, and other evidences of highwaymen's operations. The United States officers are searching for the robbers.—Rocky Mountain News.

A Montreal citizen is addicted to the musical habit of whistling in his sleep, far more musical at its worst than snoring.

The Friends.

Mr. R. T. Bentley, a member of the estimable community of Quakers at Sandy Springs, Md., says he was severely affected by rheumatism in his right hand. Mr. Bentley applied St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-killer, and by its continued use, in a short time, was completely cured.

The man who lost his shoes in Chicago—were they his sole support.—Chicago Herald.

A Messenger of Health.

Sent free to sufferers from nervous, chronic and blood diseases, brain and heart affections, nervous debility, etc. It tells of wonderful cures effected by Dr. Scott's Cocoa, Beef and Iron, with Phosphorus. Sold by Druggists; \$1. Dr. Scott, Kansas City, Mo.

PAVING dividends on watered stock is now called "El Mahdi," because it is "false profit."

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER.—For twenty years I was a sufferer from Catarrh of the head and throat in a very aggravated form, and during the summer with Hay Fever. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and after a few applications received relief. The medicine cured me completely. Have had no return of the complaint. CHARLOTTE PARKER, Waverly, N. Y.

A WORKMAN is known by his chips, and a barber is known by his shavings.

Decorative Art. Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Single eggs, postage prepaid. For \$1.00 send for circular. Price 50 cents by mail or by druggist. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, FLOUR, EGGS, etc. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Old-fashioned.

The office held by the Kidneys is one of importance. They act as nature's sponges, and to carry off the extra liquids from the system and with them the impurities, both those that are taken into the stomach and those that are formed in the blood. Any clogging or inaction of these organs is therefore important. Kidney-Wort is Nature's efficient assistant in keeping the kidneys in good working order, strengthening them and inducing healthy action. If you would get well and keep well, take Kidney-Wort.

The little stump of a girl marries the tall man because she wants some one to look up to.—Boston Transcript.

Prominent Butter Makers.

There is no dissent from the decision of Francis A. Hoffman, Wisconsin, that the Improved Butter Color of Swift's Specific for Co., Burlington, Vt., is the best in the world. Such men as A. W. Cheever, of Massachusetts, E. D. Mason, Vermont, and J. H. Hoffman, Wisconsin, use it, and recommend it as superior to all others.

In ancient Rome, any fool could be a great violinist. They were all Faganinies.—Detroit Post.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is cure for lung and throat diseases. Fiko's toothache drops cure in one minute.

WHEN a baby cries all night do not become impatient. Be thankful it isn't twins.—Chicago Times.

TWO MONTHS ago my attention was called to the case of a woman afflicted with cancer on her shoulder at least 5 inches in circumference, angry, painful, and giving the patient no rest day or night for 6 months. I obtained a supply of Swift's Specific for her. She has taken 5 bottles, and the ulcer is entirely healed up, only a very small scab remaining, and her health is better than for 3 years past; seems to be perfectly cured. Rev. JESSE H. CAMPBELL, Columbus, Ga.

THE question arises: Why is a woman so mortally afraid of getting "a duck of a bonnet" wet?—Barrington Free Press.

A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give instant relief. 25 cts. a box.

A WORTHLESS check—the rein that hitches a horse's head too high.—Lovell Courier.

AS ONE HAVING used Ely's Cream Balm I would say it is worth its weight in gold as a cure for Catarrh. One bottle cured me. S. A. LOVELL, Franklin, Pa.

FIVE JOHN PORTER—John's coat, of course.—N. Y. Independent.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is convenient to use and to carry when on a journey.

THE music of the union—The wedding.—N. Y. Mail.

"Samaritan Nerve" cured me of "St. Vitus Dance," said T. J. Osborn, Richmond, Va.

A MISS-ALLIANCE—A young ladies' debating society.—Chicago Tribune.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

"BETTER lay it than never," cackles the industrious hen.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain! RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, GOUT, BRUISES, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, AND ALL OTHER bodily aches and pains.

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